THE PLOUGH BOY.

AND JOURNAL OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

BY S. SOUTHWICK.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."—BUT—"He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread."—*Ecclesiastes.*

Vol. III. *ALBANY: SATURDAY, MARCH 2,* 1822. No. 40.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL NOTICES.

[From English papers received by the December Packet, arrived at New York.]

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AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

So unusally mild and open has been the present month, that the country is daily exhibiting some new objects that call to mind ideas of spring. The Coleseed is in many instances in blossom, and the Turnips are making a fresh top, and unless they are checked by a timely frost, will soon lose much of their nutritious quality. The young Corn, the new layers, and the various species of herbage are growing rapidly; many tender plants are budding, the birds are frequently heard "tuning their sweet notes;" and Nature herself would have almost seem to have mistaken the present season for the approach of summer. This extraordinary weather has had a tendency to increase the plenty, and reduce the value of turnips, hay, and other descriptions of winter provender, which though priced at Michaelmas last much lower than in former years, was still too highly estimated for these times, and the purchasers will in most cases be losers by them. The continually wet state of the feed this autumn, we fear, has laid the foundation for diseases in sheep, particularly in the breeding flocks, and such as have been pastured in the low lands. We are also sorry to say, that the increasing progress of the scab amongst the sheep is very obvious, which induces us again strongly to recommend as prompt and effectual an expulsion of this baneful disease as the state of the animals will admit. That most valuable breed, the Leicester sheep, are the most susceptible of this infection; and from the abundance of their wool are the most difficult to cure; yet, as both the diseases and remedy are now generally understood amongst the farmers, a little determined perseverance in dressing them, as generally observed, would soon eradicate the evil, and the flock-master would be amply repaid for the expense and trouble of eradicating it out of the country. The reduced prices of agricultural produce, and the ruinous consequence to the occupiers of land, are too generally and frequently discussed to need a repetition here; we shall therefore merely state, that there is but little variation in these distressing affairs since our last Report, excepting that while Riding and Coach Horses of good power and action are in still greater request, those fit only for Agricultural purposes are scarcely to be sold on any terms.

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The following extracted from the Provincial Papers, will show the late rapid decline in the prices of Cattle and Butcher's Meat, throughout the Country:

Butchers' meat had a very considerable decline in price at Newark; prime joints of veal were sold at 5d. per lb.; beef and mutton 3d. and 4d. per lb.

The best beef was sold in Bristol market at 46s. per cwt. and prime mutton at only 4d. per pound.

Fine large fowls were selling at Plymouth, for 1s. 4d. a couple; butchers' meat upon equally cheap terms.

Four fat sheep were purchased at the late Witheridge fair for 16s.

At the Martinmas fair Newcastle-upon-Tyne there was but an indifferent show of cattle; the price of beef was from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per stone, and a dull sale.

At Durham Martinmas cattle fair there was a good show of cattle, but few buyers, and the sale was very dull. Fat cattle sold at 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone.

At York fortnight fair, the market was rather thinner of both beasts and sheep, and very few customers, which made a very bad market. Beasts sold from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per stone; sheep 4d. to 5d. per lb.

Skipton Cattle Market had a very large show of both fat beasts and sheep, and they continued to decline in price. The lean fair happening on the same day, the streets were rendered impassible from the quantity of lean and calving cattle, which was greater than ever remembered. It was the opinion of several gentleman, that cattle were to be bought at this fair, at the prices they were thirty years ago.

Wakefield Cattle Market had again a superabundant supply of beasts and sheep in the market. Early in the day, prime mutton maintained former prices, but inferior was difficult of sale. Beef, in the former part of the day, felt no considerable alteration in price. The market was protracted to an unusually late hour, and a considerable decline submitted to, but still many went away unsold.

A fine sow and eleven pigs, (her 2d litter) were sold in Speenhamland, for 1l. 18s. 6d. Not two years back, a sow and a like number of pigs, were sold in Newbury market for 7*l.*

Fourteen fine pigs 9 weeks old, were brought in Newbury market by Mr. Maskell, of Inkpen, for the small sum of 17s. 6d. being 1s. 3d. each, and the seller returned 1s. to the buyer for luck, and good rumps and rounds of beef, in the evening, from 3d. to 4. per lb.

At Shrewsbury fair the show of cattle was large, but sales could be scascely effected at any price, and many were driven home unsold; the few fat beasts which were sold obtained from 4 1-2 to 5d. per lb.; sheep were numerous, but there were few buyers, at from 4d. to 5d. per lb; some Southdowns belonging to a flock, which in better times, have been sold by auction at 3*l.* were sold on Tuesday at 26s. per head. Fat Pigs 3 1-2d. to 4d. per lb. Bacon 5 1-4d. to 6d. per lb hams 7d. per lb.

At Andover Fair there were about 40,000 sheep penned, (full 10,000 more than ever known at any preceding fair.) which met with a very dull sale. Ewes from 14s. to 28s.; wethers 15s. to 25s.; lambs 7s. 6d. to 18s. per head. About a third part were driven back unsold.

At Pool Fair, Montgomeryshire was largely supplied with all kinds of live stock, excepting horses. Every article sold astonishingly low: suckling pigs 1s. each!

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At Aylesbury there were upwards of 110 loads of wheat in the market, of which not

more than ten were sold. At Appleshaw fair there were about 10,000 Somerset ewes, and 7,000 Dorsets; prices from 25s; to 35s. Nearly half the lambs brought to the fair remained unsold; those disposed of fetched from 7s. to 20s. each, many of them fit for slaughtering! —At Blandford fair there were about 15,000 sheep pennèd, being 5,000 more than ever before remembered. Dorset ewes fetched the best price which was about 28s.; but good Southdown ewes sold at from 14s. to 22s. *One lot of lambs was sold at 2s. per head.*— At Ilfrancombe, in the North of Devon, very good mutton has been sold for *two-pence per pound*, and other provisions in proportion.— In the Metropolis, inferior joints of mutton are to be purshased at 3d. per pound; the best at 7d. Many of the London poulterers still ask for fowls the exorbitant price of from 5s. to 6s. 8d. per couple.

Corn Lodgment.—It is reccommended, when an exuberant crop of oats, wheat, barley, &c. is totally beaten down, and its destruction anticipated for the lodgment of the ear in a moist and evaporating surface, that stakes, the thickness of the hop-poles, of length proportioned to the height of the stalk, be firmly fixed in the ground, in regular line, at intervals of fifteen or twenty yards, and that a strong rope, made of hay or straw, be firmly attached to the stakes throughtout the whole line, so that that part of the corn adjacent to the rope may be thrown over it in as great quantity as the strength of the rope and other circumstances will admit of. This line being formed, and corn arranged judiciously, a second line is to be similarly adjusted, at a regulated distance from the other, and the same rules in the manner of arrangement are to be observed. A trifling breese acting on corn thus disposed will undoubtedly save from ruin what otherwise must perish, from the continual wet and evaporating of a moistened surface.

Damaged Grain.—A scientific gentleman has communicated to the Royal Society a process for sweetening musty corn by simply immersing it in boiling water and letting it remain till cold. The quantity of water should be double that of the corn to be putrified.— He has found that the musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk of the wheat, and that in the very worst cases it does not extend beyond the amyaceous matter immediately under the skin. In the hot water all the decayed or rotton grain swims on the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleaned from all impurities, and without any material loss. The wheat must afterwards be dried and occassionally stirred on the kiln, when it will be found improved to a degree scarcely credible without actual experiment.

To Restore and Improve Musty Flour.—E. Davy, Esq. of the Cork Institution, has discovered that the carbonate of magnesia in small quantity, has the property of restoring to its primitive state, flour which has a musty smell and taste, from dampness and other causes. "One pound of the carbonate of magnesia (common magnesia of the shops) is to be combined with 250 lbs. of musty flour; that is in the minor proportion of thirty grains of the carbonate to one pound of flour. It is to be leavened and baked in the usual way of making bread. The loaves will be found to rise well in the oven, to be more light and spungy, and also whiter than bread in the common way.

There were sown in the garden at Traquair, last September twelvemonth, sixty pickles of Morocco wheat, which produced 112 heads, which yielded the astonishing number of 8580 pickles, being an increase of 143 after one. The pickles are much larger than those of the common wheat, and are of an excellent quality, and from its being so prolific is likely to become a most valuable acquisition to this country. The stalks of the wheat grew to the length of six feet, and as the straw wheat is exceedingly thick, and stronger than that of the common British wheat, is not so apt to lodge on the ground, which, in a wet season, is a material advantage to the farmer. The wheat was reaped the begining of this last September.

Botany Bay Wool.—The following very handsome tribute to the manufacture of the West Riding of Yorkshire, produced from a species of wool lately introduced into this country, and grown in the colony of New South Wales, has been paid by his Majesty, to our meritorious and indefatigable townsman, Mr. Wm. Hirst, and conveyed to him through Mr. Commissioner Bigge :—

"Sir Benjamin Bloomfield presents his compliments to Mr. Commissioner Bigge, has had the honour to lay before his Majesty the specimen of cloth made by Mr. Wm. Hirst, of Leeds, of wool from the colony of New South Wales, which Mr. Bigge transmitted for that purpose; and his majesty was pleased highly to admire the beauty and texture thereof, and to express his commands to Sir Benjamin to convey to Mr. Bigge his Majesty's acknowledgments of his attention. Sir B. Bloomfield has to request Mr. Bigge will have the goodness to inform him if an additional quantity of the said cloth can be procured in England.—Carlton House, Nov. 21, 1821." —*Leeds Independent.*

One of the most respectable South Down farmers, recently sold his wool from four hundred lambs, and on the same day purchased a new hat, for which he actually paid *six shillings* more than he obtained for the wool of the four hundred lambs.

A gentleman has offered to contribute 6,000l. towards the erection of an agricultural and manufacturing village in Devonshire, on the plan of Mr. Owen of Lanark, and to become himself a resident in the institution.

Apples and Pears.—The best time for gathering fruit is when it drop off spontaneously: this is from the middle of September to the end of October. Ladders which will reach to the top of the trees must be provided; likewise baskets for the reception of the fruit. In plucking fruit, the best rule is to take what appears the ripest in your hand, and raise it level with the foot stalk; if it parts from the tree, lay it carefully into the basket; otherwise let it hang. The trees should therefore be examined every three or four days. In the fruitery, the fruit is to be laid in heaps, and covered with clean cloths and mats above, or with good natural hay, in order to its swearing. This is generally affected in three or four days more. They are then to be wiped, one by one, with clean cloths. Some glazed earthen jars must then be provided, with tops or covers; and also a quantity of pure pitsand, free of any mixture; this is to be dried on a flue. Then put a layer of sand an inch thick on the bottom of the jar; above this a layer of fruit, a quarter of an inch free of each other. Cover the whole with sand to the depth of an inch; then lay a second stratum of fruit, covering again with an inch of sand and proceed in this way till the whole be finished. An inch and a half of sand may be placed over the uppermost row of fruit.— The jar is now to be closed and placed in a dry airy situation, as cool as possible, but entirely free from frost. The usual time at which each kind of fruit ought to be fit for the table being known, the jars containing such fruit are to be examined turning out the fruit and sand cautiously into a sieve. The ripe fruit may be laid on the shelves of the fruit room for use, and the unripe is carefully replaced in the jars as before, but with fresh dried sand. Some kinds of apples managed in this way will keep to July, pears will keep till April; the terling to July.—*Memoirs of Caledonian Horticultural Society.*

The allegation that the golden pippin, and others of our best apples were degenerating and rapidly disappearing from mere sympathy with the parent stock, is contradicted. Last year, both in Covent-garden-market and nurseries round London, there was as fine and plentiful a crop of golden pippins as was perhaps ever known.

Several of the newspapers of Scotland have lately noticed as a rare curiosity in that country a species of Strawberry, which, like the famous Glastonbury thorn, blooms in the midst of winter. This species of strawberry has flourished upwards of 50 years in the garden of Tintern Abbey, the seat of Cæsar Colcluogh, Esq. in the county of Wexford. It was transplanted thither from Holland by a Mr. Simon, who presented it to one of Mr. Colclough's ancestors. There are some strawberries of this species now flourishing in fruit and in blossom in the garden of Tintern Abbey.

Legislature of New-York.

IN ASSEMBLY.—*February* 8, 1822.

MEMORIAL

Of the Albany County Agricultural Society.

To the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened.

The memorial of the Executive Committee of the Albany County Agricultural Society,

Respectfully Represents—

That your memorialists have learnt, with deep regret, that a proposition has been submitted, or is about to be submitted, in both branches of your honourable body, to repeal the law, which appropriates ten thousand dollars annually, for the promotion of agriculture, and family domestic manufactures, within this state.

Your memorialists are apprised, that dissatisfaction has been manifested in several counties, on account of an alleged misapplication of these monies. That in some instances, the benign intentions of the legislature, in making this grant, have been partially frustrated, is probably true. This, we conceive, has, in most cases, arisen from errors incident to all plans of improvement, in their early institution, and which experience can alone discover and correct. In many cases, dissatisfaction has been the result of disappointment, in the competitors for premiums, who have been disposed to graduate their ideas of *public benefit*, by the scale of *private gain*. And in some instances, there may have been (though not within our personal knowledge) a culpable departure from duty, in the officers of county societies. Like errors, and abuses, have existed in the expenditure of monies, for all public improvements, without impairing the obligations, or abating the zeal, of the government, to persevere in all measures calculated to advance the common weal. That the appropriation under consideration, is calculated to advance the best interests of the state, it would be questioning the judgment of successive legislatures to doubt. That in relation to the state at large, it has produced these benefits, in an eminent degree, we feel warranted in affirming. Improvements in agriculture are, from their nature, slow in developing their advantages to men engaged in other avocations. But the seeds of improvment have been sown. By the nurturing care of your predecessors, they have germinated, and are expanding their foliage, and it would be doubting the wisdom, as well as patriotism of your honourable body, to believe that you will now blight our hopes of an abundaut harvest, by withdrawing the genial influence of legislative patronage.

It will be seen, by a reference to the late census, that five-sixths of our population are employed in the pursuits of agriculture; and it will not, we presume, be contended, that on the score of productive industry, and public usefulness, this class is surpassed by any in the community. A wise policy would seem, therefore, to dictate that it should receive from our legislative bodies, a patronage corresponding to its importance. A reference to our statue books, will shew, that the annual appropriations for the protection and encouragement of commerce, constitute a prominent item of our national expenditures; and that our tariff of duties, operates as a liberal premium or bounty upon manufactures. In our state the appropriations to colleges alone, have exceeded $720,000, which, added to the sums that have been advanced to the regents of the university, to academies, and for the literature fund, makes an aggregate of nearly one million of dollars, which has been applied to the higher branches of education, within the last thirty years. During this period, numerous loans have been made to individuals from our treasury, with a view to foster and encourage manufactures, and vast appropriations have been made to aid public and local improvements; and yet the law, which forms the subject of this memorial, is the only one extant, which makes any direct appropriation for the encouragement of agriculture.

Your memorialists do not presume to call in question the wisdom of the appropriations, to which they have drawn the attention of the legislature; but while commerce, manufactures, and literature, are deservedly objects of legislative care and protection, it is presumed that agriculture, the foundation of our wealth, a main sinew of our strength, and the nurse of commerce and the arts, will continue to receive the fostering care of the representatives of an agricultural people.—These considerations are respectfully submitted, in the hope that your honourable body will be induced to continue the annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars, for the encouragement of agriculture, under such modifications as shall ensure its faithful application.

Signed, in pursuance of a resolution of the executive committee, and sealed with their

SOL. VAN RENSSELEAR, *Ch'n.*

[L. S.]

JOSEPH ALEXANDER, *Sec'ry*

FROM THE MASSACHUTETTS SPY.

Communication from HON. LEVI LINCOLN, *to the Corresponding Secretary of the Worcester Agricultural Society.*

The subscriber begs leave to submit his claim to the Premium offered by the Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society, for the cultivation of the Sweedish Turnip or Ruta Baga.

In the spring of the year 1820, I caused a plat of grass sward, which had not been ploughed for more than 20 years, to be broken up. On this about ten loads of manure from the heap was spread to the acre, and the land was seasonably cross-ploughed and harrowed. After furrowing in the usual manner for corn in hills, 10 loads of compost manure to the acre was put into the angles of the furrows, and the corn planted upon the manure, which was afterwards hoed and tilled in the customary way, and an average crop obtained in the fall. The soil was a deep loam, and became mellow by the tillage of the season. In the month of May, of the present year the ground was ploughed, and a portion at one end of the field containing 122 rods by being 10 rods by 12, was reserved for Turnips.—About the 20th of June this ground had 8 loads of compost manure spread over it, and was again ploughed. On the 26th it was furrowed in rows 2 1-2 feet apart, and 11 cart-loads more of compost were strewed along the furrows. A back furrow on each side was turned with a horse-plough upon the manure in such manner as to form a ridge over it, and upon the ridge the seed was sown from a drill machine of the form and general appearance of a light wheel-barrow with the use of which I was obliged by the kindness of Stephen Williams, Esq. The plants came up very uniformly but much too thick, being not more than 1 1-2 or 2 inches apart. The seed had been used at the rate of 1 1-2 pounds to the acre, when half that quantity would have been sufficient. The plants were hoed on the 21st July and again early in August. In some of the first days of September they were again hoed and thinned out. The plants which were pulled had obtained considerable size, and were carted off and fed to swine. On the 1st and 2d of November the Turnips were harvested, and the crop produced on the ground, containing 3-4 of an acre and two rods, was 452 bushels. An average load of 30 bushels was weighed and found to amount to 15 cwt. and 3qrs. gross, or 1766 lbs. nett. The land being a precise parallelogram, was not surveyed by a *sworn surveyor*, but the chain was accurately applied, and the length and breadth ascertained according to the annexed certificate.

The expense of cultivation was as follows:—
1st ploughing, one yoke of oxen, plough, and man, three-quarters of a day.
2d ploughing and 2 harrowing one yoke of oxen, plough, harrow, and man, one day.
Furrowing, horse, man, and boy, with a plough three hours.
Getting out and distributing manure, one yoke of oxen, cart, and two men, one day.
Sowing seed, one man, with the drill machine, half a day.
First hoeing, three days' work.—2nd hoeing, two days' work.
Third hoeing and thinning out plants, four days' work.
Harvesting, four days' work, and cart and oxen, one day.

The plants pulled out were probably worth for the swine and manure the expense of thinning them. No use was made of the tops cut in harvesting. The ground has since been ploughed, and is found to be mellow and in the best order to lay to grass the next season. Although the season was dry, and uncommonly unfavourable for turnips, the product was the most valuable, according to expense, of any obtained from the farm. The use of this turnip for cattle, and especially for sheep, is, in my opinion, of decided advantage to the farmer; and it is a subject of regret that the root is not more extensively cultivated.

LEVI LINCOLN.

Worcester, Dec. 1, 1821

AN ESSAY

On the History and Cultivation of the EUROPEAN OLIVE-TREE.—*By* AUGUSTUS L. HILLHOUSE, *Citizen of the United States, resident at Paris.—2d Edition, Oct.* 1820.

Quis divum aut hominum tam clari muneris auctor.
PASSERATII OLIVA.

(CONCLUDED.)

Louisiana, the Floridas, the islands of Georgia, and chosen exposures in the interior of the State, will be the scene of this culture:—perhaps it will be extended to some parts of the Western States. It has been hastily concluded that the Olive can exist only in the vicinity of the sea; it is found in the centre of Spain, and in Mesopotamia at the distance of a hundred leagues from the shore. The trial should be made in every place where its failure is not certain; and for this purpose young grafted trees should be obtained from Europe, and the formation of nurseries from the seed immediately begun.

The Olive is perhaps the most valuable, but it is not the only accession that might be made to our vegetable reign, if a more enterprising spirit prevailed in our husbandry, and if es tablishments were formed for the reception of exotic plants. This important subject claims the attention of government: amid its labours for the promotion of commerce and manufactures, why should not its fostering care be extended to agriculture?

The people of the United States, instructed by experience, have consecrated an altar of oblivion to the Genius of the waves and to the Genius of the soil. They will not allow one system of industry to be promoted at the expense of another. We have solved the transcendant problem of reconciling the interest of the individual with that of the public, by throwing down the barriers to every species of industry, and by leaving every man to enjoy the fruits of his labour undiminished by the exactions of a rapacious government.—Let these principles be the immovable basis of our political economy. The height of prosperity to which we have attained is doubtless attributable to the successful enterprises of our merchants; and our commerce should still be cherished and defended like the sacred soil of the Republic. But is not the moment arrived when we may begin to measure the greatness of our country by some other standard than simply that of commercial prosperity? With means so ample and unembarrassed, might we not give more activity and extension to works of domestic improvement?—Slavery remains to be abolished—education to be perfected—a national character to be formed—our strength to be established on durable foundations, by the developement of our internal resources. Institutions should be devised, which, by assimilating the feelings of our citizens, may corroborate that union which is the bulwark of our national independence, without intrenching on those subordinate sovereignties which are the guarantees of our political liberty. A taste for pacific glory should be inspired, and an impulse given to public spirit, in harmony with that magnanimous moderation which becomes the future arbiter of nations.

From these great objects no schemes of vulgar ambition should for a moment divert our ardour. The influence of our character already far exceeds that of our strength, and our claims to the rank of a primary power are admitted by anticipation. The attention of the world is daily becoming more intently fixed upon our actions. Old Europe contemplates us with reverent affection, as the hoary-headed warrior gazes on the blooming hero whose youthful achievements eclipse the glory of his sire. A great example is wanted by mankind; from us they demand it; and the cause of universal liberty is interested in our conduct.

I do not utter these sentiments in the language of reproach. Much has already been done by my country, which is admired by contemporary sages, and which will go down with honour to a more enlightened and philosophical posterity: all that is great and good may be expected from her maturer wisdom: but I feel interested in her glory; she has risen upon my affections by absence, and upon my esteem by comparison: her progress, however rapid, halts behind the impatiene of my wishes.

Our fathers have left us a noble inheritance, and it is our duty to improve it. What surer basis can we choose for national wealth, than a learned and enterprising agriculture? How can we more effectually strengthen the ties of interest that bind the extremities of our country in indissoluble union, than by augmenting the number and the value of their useful productions? How can the intelligence of a people be more favourably developed, than by an art which gives so wide a scope to comparative sagacity, and which brings its conclusions to the test of immediate experience? Who are more likely to be devoted to their country, than those who have attached the hopes of their children to its soil? There is, besides, in the profession of agriculture, something so congenial to republican manners, that we should naturally expect to see the freest country the best cultivated. Remote from the contest of sordid passions, and surrounded by all that is necessary to his happiness, the husbandman has no inducement to calculate the interest upon political corruption. A laborious life, spent in the open air, in the maestic presence of Nature, lends a corresponding simplicity and elevation to his character. In public stations a patriot is often driven from his purpose by the jealous opposition of his rivals, or by the invincible prejudices of his age; he must, at least, sacrifice his freedom to the duties of his office; but in a life devoted to agricultural improvement, the purest sources of rational enjoyment are united: the first want of a generous spirit is that of being useful to mankind; the second, is that of liberty.

FOR THE PLOUGH BOY.

Veterinary Medicine.—No. XX.

WORMS.

(*Continued.*)

The earth worms, which some writers call *teretes*, *rotundi*, or *lumbrici*, are also best conquered by calomel and occasional aloetic purges, for worms often come away in purging, when, till then, it has not been known that the horse was troubled with them; and it has been observed, after these have been voided, that the animal has thriven better, grown more lively, and shewn more alertness at his business. There can scarcely be a better plan than is supplied in the following formulæ recommended by Dr. Denny.

Take of Calomel, one drachm;
Aniseeds in powder, half an ounce;
Treacle, enough to make a ball.

This to be given in the evening; and the next morning the following is to be administered:—

Take of Succotrine Aloes, in powder, one ounce;
Ginger, in powder, two drachms;
Treacle, enough to make a ball.

The foregoing bolus and purgative ball must be repeated, with an interval of nine days, until the horse has taken three doses. Then we are advised to give the following alterative powder, daily, for about a month. This process does not require any change of diet, or involve any hazard from the effects of cold:

Take of Ethiops mineral,
Crude Antimony, prepared,
Aniseeds, in powder, half an ounce.
Mix them.

The treatment of the horse during this course of worm medicines is that in common cases of physic.

Some prefer giving Barbadoes Aloes for the removal of worms, thinking it the more efficacious because its operation is very rough. Gibson says, it may be given to hackneys and other horses of small value; but he never found it more efficacious than the Succotrine, at the same time that it exposes a horse more to gripes and other dangerous disorders, unless it be properly managed. The following he gives as a cheap purge of this kind, and well corrected.

Take of Barbadoes Aloes, one ounce;
Salt of Tartar, two drachms;
Ginger, grated, a drachm and a half;
Oil of Amber, a middling spoonful;
Syrup of Buckthorn, sufficient to make a ball.

To this we see no objection, except as to the quantity of aloes, which would be too considerable even if of a middle sort. Yet most of the common farriers do nothing more than work an ounce of the coarsest aloes into a

ball, before a warm fire, and when they have dipped it in oil, give it without any other preparation. But this treatment is unfit for any horse that we set a value upon.

The kind of worms called *ascarides* sometimes come away from a horse in great numbers with the help of a purge, and some get quite clear of them with purges only. But this does not very often happen, for the horses that breed ascarides, above all others, are subject to slime and foulness in their intestines. In the human body *ascarides* are thought to be bred in the rectum, near to the fundament, but in horses no other kind than bots usually adhere to that gut. On the contrary, these worms in them seem to be lodged about the beginning of the small intestines near the stomach, where they feed on the alimentary parts of the chyle. The bots, in a horse, are often seen sticking near the sphineter ain, and are continually dropping away with the dung. But the ascarides are seldom seen there, except when the animal has had a purge given him, or when he falls into a natural purging, which often happens from the irritation of the bowels, and then they come away in very great numbers, accompanied with much slime and mucus. Bots seldom alter a horse's looks, but ascarides not only make a horse grow lean and look emaciated, but on opening his mouth one may perceive a more than ordinary languid whiteness, and a sickly smell, instead of that liveliness of colour that is alwas perceivable in the mouth of a sound and vigorous horse; so that whatever be the primary cause, these worms seem in a great measure to proceed from a vitiated appetite, and a weak digestion, which renders them the more difficult to be removed; for which purpose, recourse must be first had to the foregoing remedies, and after them, such medicines as are proper to strengthen the stomach, promote digestion, and give tone to the solids.

The French Government is actively engaged with a plan of forming agricultural establishments on the banks of the Senegal.—Grants of land are given to every person who has the means of working them; premiums and assistance are to be granted to the first planters; in short, every encouragement will be given to induce settlers to go there.—*Eng. paper.*

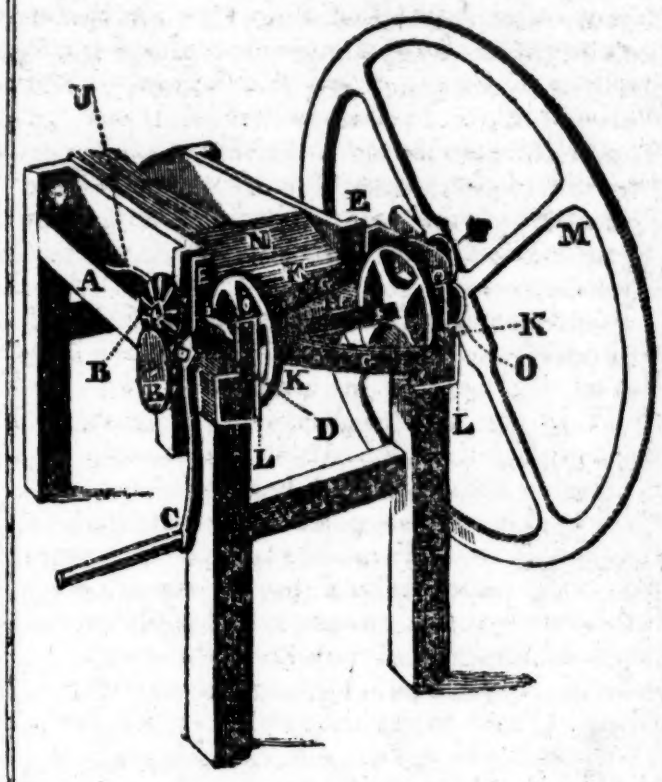
Lambs.—Bleeding is recommended as the best mode of preserving the health of lambs in autumn, or when slight frosts commence; the operation is to be performed by piercing the nostril with a pen-knife.—*Ib.*

From the American Farmer.

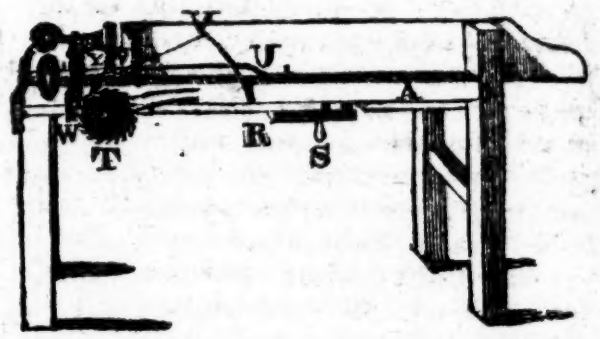
[In number 38 of this volume, we made mention of a Straw Cutter, recently constructed by Jonathan Eastman, of Baltimore; which, so far as it has yet been tried, appears to be a substantial and effective machine; and that our readers may form a correct idea of this Chaffer, we now give two views of it and the parts, with a detailed reference to the performance and pasition of these.]

EASTMAN'S STRAW CUTTER OR CHAFFER.

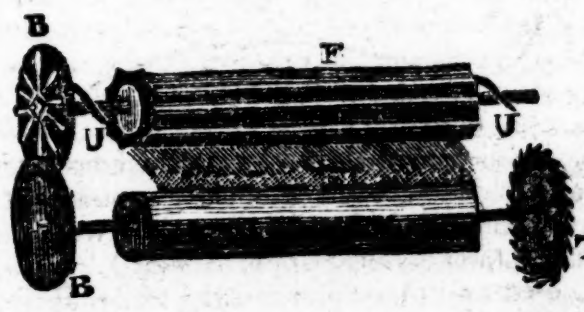
In Perspective.



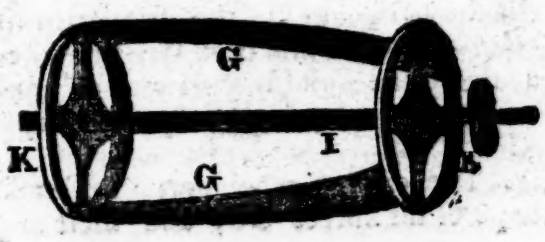
Side view, excluding the Arms and Rim of the balance wheel.



Feeding Rollers and Springs; the rag and star wheels.



Cylinder, shaft and wheels, cutting knives and Cam.



Feeding Post and hand, Oval Cam, Friction Roller Rag Wheel, &c.

The frame of this machine, as now made, is about four feet long and 15 inches wide in the clear; it consists of 4 posts and 4 rails, made of suitable scantling, say 3 inches by 4; the back posts are about 3 feet 3 inches high, they rise some inches above the side rails to support the sides of the box; the front posts are framed into the side rails A, which pass over and project in front of them something more than one inch, so as to receive a wrought-iron band L, which is not only intended to strengthen the rail, but to receive and confine two stay blocks D, that are half as wide as the top of the rails, and in which the main cylinder shaft I, turns; these blocks are secured in their places by screws, that pass through the top of the bands LL, for that purpose; the upper blocks are generally made of cast-iron, and the lower ones of wood with a brass bed for the shaft I, to turn on. At one end of the main cylinder shaft there is a crank or handle C, by which the operator puts the machine in motion, and upon the other end of this shaft there is a balance wheel M; each of these are on the outside of the frame. On the same shaft, but inside of the rails and close to the sides, there are placed cast-iron cylinder wheels KK, of about ten inches diameter; and upon the periphery of these wheels, two knives GG are bolted, which diverging about 3 or 4 inches from a strait line, stretch in a spiral course from one wheel to the other, and are placed at opposite points on the circumference of the wheels KK; these knives GG, are about 15 inches long, 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches wide, 3-8ths of an inch thick on the back, drawn to an edge by a true slant on both sides. By means of the stay blocks, bands, and screws, the main cylinder shaft and wheels carrying the knives, may be moved closer to the straw, or be withdrawn at pleasure. The knives of this machine act against a steel bed shear H, which is placed back of the cylinder wheels and a little below a horizontal line from their centres; the bed shear may be made stationary, or be set upon a spring.—Close to this bed shear, and immediately back of it, the bottom feeding roller is placed; this roller is about 4 inches diameter, smooth and of cast-iron; or it is of wood, when a leather feeding apron about 2 1-2 feet long is supplied, that passes around this and another wooden roller, thus forming a portion of the bottom of the box, the rest being a sliding board—this apron, as it revolves, carries short forage, such as corn-husks, readily between and through the feeding rollers——the hindmost roller around which it passes, is attached to

the bottom of the side rails, by sliding blocks R—each block has a seat cut on its upper side, to receive the journal or axis of the roller, and there is a long mortice cut through the block, so that it can slide on the neck of a screw S; these screws enter the bottom of the side rails through these mortices, and have cheeks to support the sliding blocks, which, with the roller on them, may be carried far enough back to stretch the apron, and be there fastened by the screws——this contrivance might be placed on the sides of the rails A, instead of the bottoms.

The feeding rollers F have, in all cases, an *iron* shaft through their centres, extending something more than an inch outside of the frame, on both sides. There is a star wheel B, on one end of each of these shafts, on that side of the machine by which the operator stands; and on the other end of the bottom feeding roller shaft, there is a rag wheel T, of cast-iron, of about 5 inches diameter; this wheel is put in motion, by what is termed a feeding lever X, that is made of cast-iron, is about ten inches long, and plays vertically upon a horizontal pivot, that is put through it and the feeding post W, its vertical range being limited by a pin that is put into either of several small holes, which are drilled in a group, near to the post W, which is of cast-iron, bolted at the bottom to the outside of the frame of the box; and rising about 6 or 8 inches, the top then turns backwards, towards, or over the rag wheel T, a sufficient length to contain that group of holes, into either of which the pin may be put, so as to circumscribe or enlarge the play of the levers; this regulates the length of straw which shall be presented at each feeding movement.

On that end of the lever which is over the rag-wheel, a feeding hand Y is fixed, that may pass as it rises, over one or more notches on the rim of that wheel before it catches; then, as this end of the lever descends, the feeding hand forces the rag-wheel T to move, and consequently the bottom and top feeding rollers F to revolve, as it is fastened on one end of the bottom roller shaft, and as the other ends of the shafts of both rollers are coupled by star-wheels BB. On the front or longest and heaviest end of the feeding lever X, there is a small friction roller P, of from 2 to 4 inches diameter; and directly under it, on the main cylinder shaft, there is a cast-iron, oval Cam, or plate O, fitted to, or cast on the inside of the balance wheel M; and as this oval Cam revolves under the friction roller P, it raises that roller and one arm or end of the lever X, at each semi-revolution—whilst, at the same time, it depresses the other arm and feeding hand Y—this hand catching in the notches on the rag-wheel, as this arm descends, turns the feeding rollers, as before intimated, and by these movements the straw or forage is sent forward, after the passage of one knife, ready to be cut by the other—The knives CC and Cam O, being rightly placed, the feeding rollers will be at rest, whilst either knife is cutting, and after one knife has cut off a length of straw, more will be advanced before the other knife gets round.

To keep the feeding level X and hand Y from bounding, as they otherwise would, when the machine is moved quickly; there is a weak spring V placed back of the rag wheel T, in a suitable position; and from which a chord, wire or small chain, is passed to the feeding hand, so that as it draws this hand upwards on the notches of the rag-wheel—it raises that arm of the lever to which the hand is attached, whilst it depresses the other arm, and thus prevents any useles or injurious movement being made by the hand, lever or friction roller.

The box part of this machine is fastened with screws to the inside of the frame; it is stayed at one end by the hind posts, above the side rails, and at the other end by two short front posts EE, which are framed into the top of the side rails A, just above the bottom front roller. These short posts have a channel, or slit cut into them from the tops, for the journals of the upper roller F to play in, allowing it to rise or settle, so as to suit itself to the depth of forage that may be in the box, and suffering it to rise out of gear at the star-wheels BB, and cease to revolve, whenever there is a greater depth of forage in the box than the machine is calculated to cut.

An extra pressure is put upon the upper roller F, by means of two steel springs UU, one on each side, placed on the top of the side rails A, and over the journals of this roller: the pressure is given by screw bolts, that pass through the springs UU, and side rails A; the length of the springs is immaterial, they are made at present twenty inches long, with a sufficient bend towards one end. The star wheels BB, on the feeding rollers F, Mr. Eastman claims as his own construction, and those which work best have ten cogs of this shape and size

being in diameter six inches—the cogs are half an inch thick, open on one side, and cast on a smooth solid plate, or wheel of iron of sufficient thickness to support them.

The several principles for which Mr. Eastman claims a patent in the above described machine, are,

1st. The feeding machinery, including what he calls the ovel cam O; the friction roller P; feeding lever X, and post W; star wheels BB, as described; and the manner of applying the pressure of springs UU, on the upper roller F.

2dly. The cutting machinery; embracing the shape of his knives GG, and their angle on the wheels; the size and construction of the cylinder wheels KK, on which the knives are fixed; and *particularly* the manner in which the shaft or axis is adjusted on the frame, so as to permit it, with the stay blocks D, wheels KK, and knives GG, to be placed nearer to the bed shear H, or be withdrawn at pleasure; as well as the form and use of the bands LL, and screws which confine the stay blocks D; and,

3dly. The general construction and proportions of the whole machine: these being materially different from and superior as he believes to those of any other heretofore employed for the same purpose; upon which grounds he claims a patent for the general construction and proportions of the machine, including the specified parts.

There is a board N placed towards the front of the box, and above the straw, to keep this from passing over the upper roller, and there are two little stays Z, which catch on the rag wheel to prevent a counter movement of the feeding rollers—by this means the straw is firmly held until cut by the knives.

The following certificate was given to Mr. Eastman by a Farmer of Baltimore county, and as it expresses his opinion of the "Cylinder Chaffer," after having used it, on his farm, we have thought proper to publish it, along with the above description.

Edit. Am. Farmer.

This may certify, that I have made a sufficient trial of Mr. Eastman's Cylinder Straw Cutting Machine, to satisfy myself with respect to its utility. I have cut eighty bushels of straw with it—19 of which were cut in 20 minutes. I think the machine capable of cutting 60 bushels per hour, if well managed.—The machine is very simple, and I think more completely adapted to the use for which it is intended, than any other that I have ever seen. CHARLES JONES.

Baltimore County, 1st Nov. 1821.

THE PLOUGH BOY.

ALBANY: SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1822.

We have received the interesting Address of Dan Bradley, Esq. President of the Onondaga Agricultural Society, delivered at their last Anniversary. It shall appear in due season.

MACHINE FOR CLEANING CLOVER SEED.

We have been called upon to view a machine or mill for hulling and cleaning clover seed, invented by Mr. John Bolton, of Warren, in Herkimer county; and for which he has obtained a patent. It is of simple and cheap construction, and in operation will require a water power equal to that which is required from a run of stone. It may be

erected by itself, or applied to the spindle of another mill, in which case it will not cost more than thirty or forty dollars. With an application of the power above mentioned, it will clean one bushel of seed in an hour.—This machine has been tried, during the last year, and found to answer the purpose contemplated by the inventor, whose ingenuity and enterprise deserve the patronage of the Agricultural Interest.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14th, 1822.

MR. SOUTHWICK,

Sir—Knowing you to be a warm friend of the Agricultural Interest of the country, I have to request that you would give the following a place in your useful paper, The Plough Boy, and oblige a Subscriber.

From the New-York Evening Post.

At a late meeting of the New-York county Agricultural Society, it was unanimously resolved to petition Congress to pass a law, to admit to entry, free of duty, all seeds imported into this country, that are for the improvement of the Agricultural or Horticultural interest of the country. The following petition, signed on behalf of the Society, by the recording and corresponding Secretaries, has just been forwarded to Mr. Colden (who is the President of said Society) to be by him presented to Congress.

PETITION.

To the hon. the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The memorial of the New-York county Agricultural Society, respectfully represent,

That the increased attention which has been paid throughout the United States, for some years past, to the improvement of the condition of our agriculture, has naturally led to many novel, and some costly experiments, all tending to illustrate the various capabilities of our soils, and their adaptedness to peculiar crops, and to particular modes of culture. These experiments both on the *farm*, and in the *garden*, have required the introduction of exotic seeds from different countries and climates, obtained at considerable expense in their original purchase, and that expense enhanced by the imposition of duties on their importation into the United States. The amount of duties, it is believed, makes but a small item in the revenue of the nation, but it operates as a discouragement to individuals, who would otherwise, and on a larger scale, attempt the melioration of the Agricultural and Horticultural interests of the country.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully request, that a law may be passed allowing all seeds that are imported for the improvement of the *agricultural* and *horticultural* interests of the country, in the field and garden, to be admitted to an entry, with an exemption from duties.

By order of the Board of Managers.

1st Vice President.

Corresponding Secretary.

Recording Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 9th, 1822.

*** Agricultural Societies throughout the Union, are invited to co-operate, by forwarding a similar petition to their Representatives; the mode is simple and the object worth contending for.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

We are informed by a letter from a friend in New-York, dated 14th Feb.—"That all the timothy seed in that city, was bought up at $30 per tierce—there is perhaps not one tierce for sale this day in New-York.

Weekly Summary.

Ohio.—Pork is now selling at 1 1 4 cts. per lb.; Flour, $2 1-2 bbl.; fine beef, hind quarters, 2 cents; veal, 2 cents; fowls, 6 1-4: eggs, 8 do. a dozen; butter, 10; partridges, 25 cts. a dozen; turkeys, very fine, 25 cts. each; lard, 2 1-2; hams, 5—as fine cider as I ever drank, $2, including barrel; apples, $1, equally cheap.

We notice a statement on the subject of books, in which it is estimated that this branch of industry variously employs more than 10,000 persons, and that the value of the books published in the United States, in the last 30 years, exceeds the sum of *thirty millions of dollars*.

Looking Glasses are manufactured at Canandaigua, N. Y. The quality is said to be good, and the price as low as the imported. The proprietors of the works are well reported of as being qualified to carry on the business, and we wish them success. They make glasses of a large size.

The whole kingdom of Mexico, Vera Cruz excepted, has sworn to support its independence. Very little blood has been shed. Vera Cruz cannot hold out long.—This news comes in a letter from St. Antonia, dated Nov. 27. Gen. Long, with 50 troops, after capturing La Babia, had been taken by the independents, and he and his men sent to Saltillio for trial.

Orders have been given by the Navy Department to fit for sea, immediately, the frigate Macedonian, now lying at Boston. Her destination is supposed to be the West Indies.

The Foreign Ministers from France, Russia, Great-Britain, Spain and Sweden, are now at the seat of government. The representative from the court of Denmark, resides at Philadelphia.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Ohio, authorising the Governor to employ a competent engineer to ascertain the practicability of establishing a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. Six thousand dollars appropriated to defray the expense of the survey.

Mutability of Human Life.—It is stated in a London paper, that the brother-in-law of Christophe, late Emperor of Hayti, was an applicant for relief at the Mendicity office London! *Sic Transit Gloria!*

An ukase has been issued, prohibiting free-mason lodges in Russia; they have been shut up since the 15th of October. This has excited the greater surprise, as the Emperor Alexander himself has been initiated into the mysteries of that order.

The celebrated *Bergami*, continues to live at Pesaro, where the chase is his diversion. He has in his stables, thirty very fine horses. His face is shadowed with very thick whiskers—his huntsmen and servants have adopted the same fashion.

There are three bills before the legislature of Delaware for incorporating two manufacturing companies, with capitals of 250,000 dollars each, and another with 150,000.

Measures are taking in Boston to establish a line of packets to sail at regular periods between that port and Liverpool; and a writer in the Philadelpha National Gazette recommends the same project to the merchants of that city.

The collection in Philadelphia, for the Orphan Asylum, amounted to near $23 000. Adding to this, the sum which was insured, $6000, and the donation of the State Legislature, $5000, they have a total of $33,800. It is said that the British Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Canning, transmitted one hundred dollars to the Managers of the Institution, as a contribution from his own purse.

As Mrs. Thomas Patrick, of Princes-street, N. York, was lately renewing the fire with a very thin piece of pine board, her clothes caught fire from the rapidity of the flames; she had to make her way by opening three doors, and roll in the snow, before she extinguished the fire. There were three small children in the room, one of them is severely burnt.—Mrs. P. escaped with life but remains in the severest agonies.

It is at length ascertained, that an inexhaustible bed of *Coal* is found four miles from Tioga river, about 30 miles west from Newtown. At high water, arks and rafts pass the place where the coal is found, and can be brought to Newtown, with but little difficulty. From Newtown to the head of Seneca Lake, is but eighteen miles, and when the navigation is opened, this coal can be sent to the eastward with but little expense.

A writer in a N. York paper, in remarking upon the culture of cotton in Connecticut, observes, that "Cotton may be advantageously cultivated in East-Pennsylvania on the sea board of New-Jersey, on Staten and Long-Island, and in Westchester county, New York, and in Connecticut, within forty miles of the sea."

By the report of the comptroller of the state of New York, it appears that the money expended for the erection and support of the two state prisons since 1796 amounts to $1,512.922,47, actually paid out of the treasury. The appropriation required for the present year is 79,007.

Mint of the United States.—There have been struck during 1821 34,641 half eagles, 6 448 quarter eagles, 1.305,597 half dollars, 216,851 quarter dollars, 1,186,512 dismes, and 299 000 cents: in all 3. 139,249 pieces of coin, of the value of 1,018.977 dollars 54cents.

A resolution is now before the legislature of Pennsylvania, in favor of establishing a grand agricultural society at or near the seat of government.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL NOTICES.

[From English papers received by the December Packet, arrived at New-York.]

(*Continued from page* 314.)

KILKENNY, Nov. 21.—The London Papers have occasionlly quoted the very low price to which butcher's meat has fallen in England. In this city it is at a rate we should think considerately below a remunerating price to the grazier. A few days ago, we saw a romp, round, and loin of prime beef, (for which indeed our market is noted) which were weighed together, and sold for 2d. per lb.—The average price of best joints, however, is rather higher, and of mutton from 2 1-2d. to 3d.: Pork for pickling, may be bought for about 18s. per cwt. and for bacon from 20s. to 21s. We have no means for striking an accurate average of the price of grain in our market, which is plentifully supplied, but it is too low, say *best* wheat 26s. (we have heard of 28s. and 30s. being given for some parcels,) barley 12s. and oats 9s. 6d. per barrel. Potatoes 2 1-2d. per stone.—*Leinster Journal.*

Early Turnips for Soiling.—A correspondent in the *Farmer's Journal* gives the following result of an experiment made by Mr. Curwen:—"The great difficulties which Mr. Curwen had experienced in the soiling of his cattle during the latter part of the season, determined him to sow his turnips much earlier than on any former occasion, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency of green food during the latter part of August, September, &c. With this view, he sowed the yellow, white, and green turnips, during the first two weeks in May, and his crop is, without exception, not only the best in his own neighbourhood, but is not surpassed in any part either of the north of England or of Scotland. On the 18th of August his turnips weighed 22 1-2 tons, and on the 30th of August they were 30 tons on superior soil, and raised with manure; and on the 2nd September they weighed 22 tons.—On the 10th September, his turnips raised with bones, sown a week later than the former, weighed 22 1-2 tons, and those raised with a kind of manure from London, 20 tons, 16 stone, while the common town ashes produced a crop of 27 tons. On the 28th September they weighed 36 tons; and on the 7th of October the green globe weighed upwards of 40 tons. The great advantage derived from this system is, that those who soil are not under the necessity of cutting their clover crops a second time, which not only detedeteriorates the soil, but in some instances, as was the case frequently this season, it hardly repays the expense of cutting. It is very possible, in good seasons, to have the turnips ready for drawing in the end of July, since, during this most unfavourable of all seasons, they have been ready in August. If Mr. Curwen had not adopted this plan during this season, he could not possibly have continued to soil his 100 head of very valuable short-horned cattle at the most critical period of the year. In average years, one acre of clover, at the 2nd cutting, may be estimated at five tons, so that one acre of turnips is equal to five of clover. Twelve acres of the second cutting of clover this year would scarcely have produced 30 tons of grass. The expenses of cutting and securing the clover would vary in different situations; but the great advantage derived from turnips, and their comparative cheapness, must be manifest to all; for, if clover be given in a succulent state to milch cows, the quantity consumed of turnips and clover is nearly the same. If clover be given in a state not sufficiently succulent, a great loss of milk must always be expected. Besides all these advantages, less injury is invariably sustained by the ground in case of pasturage, that when cut for soiling a second time. In favourable years, Mr. Curwen's stock of cattle will be supplied with turnips during nearly 46 weeks, and thus he will find it only necessary to supply the deficiency of six weeks with clover, vetches &c. It ought also to be remembered, that the period for cutting the second crop of clover is very important, being in general the time of harvest."

On Liquid Manure.—In the Bath agricultural papers, vol. 1. p. 172, is related an interesting experiment on the subject of liquid manure, which is certainly too much neglected in this country. A Norfolk gentleman, who rather by compulsion used some putrid water in his garden, found it so beneficial that he tried some experiments with it compared with clean water, in a meadow; the result determined him to increase his supply of putrid water, which he did by enlarging the reservoir, and conducting into it hollow drains from his stables, ox-stalls, kitchen, &c. besides which he ordered vegetable refuse from the garden to be thrown into it, and emptied the privy into it once a year. From all these resources he obtained a large quantity, which was used with a water cart, having a trough behind as for watering roads; and this mode of manuring was found greatly preferable to the common one for hay and pasture land: here was but little cost besides the carting; little labour in filling (a pump being used,) no spreading or healing; nor any incumbrance upon the soil. Twenty carts of this water on an acre, beginning in May, were found of signal service to the hay crop; and equally beneficial to the aftermath in a dry season.

Gloucestershire Breed.—Not long since, a remarkable fat sow, the property of Lord Sherborne, was killed on his Lordship's estate, in this county, which weighed thirty-seven score; and was of the following dimensions, although the bone throughout the carcase was very small:—Length, from nose to tail, 7 feet 3-2 inches; height, 3ft.; girth, 7ft. 2 in.: girth of fore leg, below the knee, 4 1-2 in.; square at the shoulder, 1ft. 11 in.; square at each side, 1ft. 11 1-2 in. Nearly at the same time was killed, a Cotswold ewe, bred and fed by Mr. Abraham Chadock, of Alsworth, near Northleach, which weighed twelve score four pounds:—Length, from nose to tail, 6ft. 1 in.—*Gloucester Paper.*

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the Month of January, 1822,

KEPT AT THE CITY ACADEMY IN ALBANY.

days.	Thermom'r 7 a m	Thermom'r 2 p m	Thermom'r 9 p m	Barometer 7 a m	Barometer 2 p m	Barometer 9 p m	Winds morn'g	Winds after.	Weather morn'g	Weather after.
1	10	23	16				SW	SW	Haz	Haz
2	16	31	18				NW	S	Clr.	Clr.
3	14	26	20				NW	NW	do	do
4	4	5	5				do	o	Cldy	Cldy
5	2	0	5				do	do	Clr.	Clr.
6	2	14	9				do	do	po	do
7	10	28	20				do	do	do	do
8	25	30	28				N	N	Cldy	Cldy
9	28	26	16				N	NW	do	do
10	6	13	1				N	W	Clr.	Clr.
11	6	14	11				S	S	do	do
12	21	32	24				S	W	Cldy	Cldy
13	20	18	2				W	W	Clr.	Clr.
14	4	4	6				NE	NE	do	do
15	16	27	14				S	S	Cldy	Cldy
16	12	19	9				W	W	Clr.	Clr.
17	5	12	15				N	S	Cldy	Cldy
18	16	32	34				S	S	Clr.	do
19	38	38	35				S	S	Cldy	do
20	34	36	32				NW	NW	do	do
21	26	37	36				S	S	Haz	Haz.
22	35	38	38				S	S	Cldy	Cldy
33	14	14	2				W	W	do	do
24	7	2	1				W	W	Clr.	Clr.
25	6	9	9				W	W	do	do
26	17	25	24				S	S	do	do
27	25	28	38				SE	SE	Cldy	Cldy
28	26	35	30				S	S	Clr.	Clr.
29	26	36	30				SE	SE	Cldy	Cldy
30	27	17	15				NW	NW	do	do
31	19	25	28				N	SW	do	do

N. B. As the Barometer is out of order, no observations have been made with it during the present month.

Observations.

4th, slight snow—9th, snow all day—27th, slight snow a m—30th, snow all day—31st, snow during day.

Results.

Mean temperature, at 7 a m,	13°	86
do do 2 p m,	22	77
do do 9 p m,	17	58
Mean of all the observations,	18	10
Greatest height of thermometer,	38	
Lowest do do	14	
Greatest monthly range,	52	
Greatest daily range,	20	

Winds—North 5 days, NW 8, West 5, SW 1; South 9, SE 2, NE 1—31.

Prevailing wind—South.

Weather—Clear 14 days, Cloudy 16—Variable 1—31. Snow on 5 days.

☞ COMMUNICATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, received at the POST-OFFICE. All letters from abroad, directed to the EDITOR, Albany, will be duly attended to. Each volume comprises twelve months, or fifty-two numbers: the numbers are issued weekly, on Saturday, and the volume commences the first Saturday in June.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.